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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

THE TRINITY.—MR. FORDHAM'S LETTER.—This letter, inserted in my last, at page 38, I deem worthy of particular attention, as well on account of the fair and clear manner in which the writer has expressed himself, as because he has put his name to what he has written.—Mr. FORDHAM complains of unfairness in me, in saying that the Unitarians would join in stoning to death those who deny that part of the Bible which they believe in.—I did not mean *all* Unitarians. I mean some of those who had written against me at this time; and, after hearing them answer my *arguments* by asserting that I was actuated by motives of *gain*, and by calling me by all manner of vile names; after hearing one of them hint, that it was an excellent code of laws, in virtue of which I was put into Newgate for two years, and had a fine of a thousand pounds imposed on me, for writing about the flogging of the Local Militia-men at Ely, in England, they having first been reduced to submission by the means of German Troops; after hearing my *reasonings* answered in this way by an Unitarian, was it going too far to suppose, that the same man, and that others like him, would gladly join in stoning me to death; or in stoning any other man to death, who differed with them in opinion as to their religious tenets, and who exposed the absurdity of those tenets?—The man who threw out such a hint; the man who could be base enough thus to indulge his spite, shall never persuade me, that any act is too cruel for his mind; and, I shall always be of opinion, that want of power alone prevents him from playing the tyrant.—Mr. FORDHAM, in answer to my objection against the proposed repealing law, as *partial*, says, that my statement is *not accurate*; for, that the favour is *not confined to one particular sect*; that it extends to every description of persons, to Atheists, Deists, and Mahometans, as much as to Unitarians; for all may alike preach against the Trinity upon the repeal of this law.—Mr. FORDHAM does, in my opinion, deceive himself

by the speciousness of his argument.—It is true, that, if this law had passed, a Deist, for instance, might have preached against the Trinity; but, what *favour* would that have been to the Deist, who, if I rightly understand the meaning of the word, disbelieves the whole of the Christian religion, and thinks that to be compelled to hold his tongue in the denial of it is a hardship. To him, then, what *favour* is the repeal of this law? If there were a law, forbidding all the farmers in Hertfordshire to graze any of their land, and also to sow wheat on any of their land; and, if the former prohibition were repealed without the repeal of the latter, though those who had good grass land might be benefited, what good would the repeal do to those who had no land fit for grazing, and whose land would bear very good wheat? The graziers might say, "come, come, this is so far so good; perhaps your wheat-land people will find redress in time;" but, I imagine, that the latter would look upon their grievance as more firmly fixed on them than before, and, for this very good reason, that the complainants would have been reduced to a smaller number.—To have liberty to deny the truth of the doctrine of the Trinity, is nothing at all to the Deist. His opinions want to have a free course over *the whole* of revelation, and, therefore, to tell him that they may go to a *certain extent*, is no favour. It is, indeed, to him, a *fresh act of restraint*. It is telling him, that, though others, who do not think like him, may be indulged in their opinions, *he* must, by no means, be indulged in his.—I object to a *partial* repeal of the penal statutes concerning religion; I say, that *all* ought to be repealed, or that *all* ought to remain.—Mr. FORDHAM says, that this principle, carried home, would paralyse all human efforts; for, that there never was a man who could *do all that he wanted to do at once*; and, that the *grandest efforts have been accomplished by short and regular steps*. Granted, where the efforts have been those of the *mind*, and in most cases where there has been *no political power* to contend with. But, not so

where laws, or systems of government, have been the object of opposition. The Church of Rome was not overthrown in England by short and regular steps; the House of Stuart were not driven out by short and regular steps; there were no short and regular steps in either the American or French revolutions. In these cases, *nothing* was done till *all* was done.—And, in these before us, the chances against success by short and regular steps are still fewer; for, the proposed measure does not at all *tend* towards a *general repeal*. It is a measure that will *satisfy* one sect. It is not a measure intended to *go part of the way towards a general repeal*. It is proposed for the purpose of satisfying one particular sect, and, of course, it must have the effect of taking them out of the general mass of complainants. Adopt this measure, and the Unitarians have nothing more to complain of; the cause of a general repeal is *weakened* by dividing those who before contended for it.—Would MR. FORDHAM think that a separate peace between France and Russia ought to be looked upon as a *favour* to England? Upon his principle he must, I think; and yet he certainly would not. France, as we are told, is exercising despotic power over the continent, and, amongst other powers, over Prussia; but, I much question, whether many people here would regard it as a good thing for Europe in general for France to relax in her system towards Prussia, and thereby satisfy Prussia, and take her out of the number of those powers who have now, it is said, to complain of the despotism of France. I much question whether many people here would suppose that such a measure on the part of France was a short and regular step towards the "*deliverance of Europe*."—In making use of this illustration, I am not to be understood as comparing our penal statutes on the subject of religion to the acts of France on the Continent. I do not pretend to characterize those statutes; but, what I say is this: that, supposing the statutes to be unjust towards *one* sect, they are so towards *all* sects; and that to repeal them as far as they affect *one only*, is not a step towards a general repeal, any more than a peace between France and Russia would be a step towards a general peace.—MR. FORDHAM seems to regard this work of repealing penal statutes against religious sects, in the same light as almost any work which requires *time* to accomplish it. But, it is manifestly very different; for, it requires no time at all. The whole thing can be

accomplished in a few days. Those who can repeal the law as far as the Unitarians want it repealed, can, at the same time, repeal the whole of the law as far as *any* sect can possibly wish for a repeal. This work of repealing laws is very different from those efforts of man, which require *time* and the *increase of means* to accomplish them.—No, Sir, I am not against repealing *one* bad law, unless *all* bad laws are repealed at the same time. I have not stated any such thing, nor will my principle extend to any such length. I am for repealing any bad law that may be found to exist; and, if the law about religion be bad (a point which I will not pretend to determine) repeal it; but, pray repeal the *whole of it*; do not repeal the part which one sect complain of, and leave in force a part which another sect complain of. I, like MR. FORDHAM, would repeal all bad laws, *one at a time*; but, what I object to, in this case, is, that Mr. Smith proposed the repeal of only *that part of a law* of which a *particular sect* thought proper to complain, *leaving all the rest of the law in full force*; and that, too, with this important circumstance, that the repeal must obviously render the cause of those, who still complained, *more hopeless than it was before*, thereby doing, what partiality always must do, an act of injustice.—MR. FORDHAM, in quoting my expression, "that I cannot and will not *separate* the Scriptures into *true* and *false*," and my assertion that "they *are all of a piece*," says, that this is a *singular* assertion, and *violates the common sense of mankind*.—I believe, that, however I may differ from others in other respects; however singular I may be in other opinions, I perfectly agree, in this respect, with almost all the world, where the Scriptures were ever heard of; for, though many have denied their truth, very few have contended, that they were *partly true* and *partly false*. The fact is, that the world has been divided with respect to them; on one side they have been held to be *the word of God*, and, of course, to be all true; on the other side they have been held to be the mere work of man, and, of course, as pretending to be the word of God, all false.—When I say *all false*, MR. FORDHAM can hardly suppose, that I mean that no proposition stated in them is true unless all be true. For instance, can he suppose, that I mean to include in the alternative, such a phrase as this: "*the wind bloweth whither it listeth*?" Why, I know this to be true, and all the world knows it to be true.

Therefore, when I say, that the Scriptures must be all true, or all false, he cannot suppose; that I mean to include every word and syllable of the Book.—But, what I do mean is this; that *the whole* of those facts, which are taken in support of the Christian religion, are *true*, or that the whole of them are *false*; and that it is a gross absurdity to believe that Jesus Christ *rose from the grave*, and, at the same time, to say that his miraculous birth is *improbable*. Upon *what authority* does the Unitarian believe in the *resurrection*? Why, upon the authority of the Scriptures, for he has no other; and, why, then, does he reject a belief in the *incarnation*, which is not a bit more wonderful to our conceptions, and is, at any rate, related, by the same authority, in as circumstantial and positive a manner as is the history of the resurrection.—MR. FORDHAM never heard of even any *infidel*, who did not believe *part* of the Scriptures to be true. They all, he says, believe, that such a man as Jesus *existed*. Yes, but he will misunderstand me. This is not one of those facts that I am speaking of. Such a fact as this might be true, and much of the rest of the book false; because *we know that men do exist*; it is a fact that has nothing of the supernatural in it. But, what puzzles me, what worries me almost out of my life, is, that a man like MR. FORDHAM should be a sincere believer in the *resurrection* of Jesus Christ, and that he should want an act of parliament passed to permit him to say that he does not believe in the *incarnation*; though the *authority*, and the sole authority, for his belief, is exactly the same in both cases.—There is, as I have before said, nothing *more wonderful* in the incarnation than in the resurrection. MR. FORDHAM thinks the former improbable, and *why*? Is it because he does now see nothing of the kind passing in the world? If this be his reason, does he, I pray him, ever see any people rising out of their graves? We hear, indeed, of ghosts appearing in winding-sheets sometimes; and I have heard of a holy sister, amongst the fanatics in America, who pretended to have had a miraculous conception. But, this was too gross to pass any where but in the *back woods*; and we know, that, in our own country, Ghosts become every day more and more rare. In short, these supernatural appearances are now confined to the scenes invented by the monster-mongers of the Theatre, who seem to be engaged in that struggle against the light of reason, which a more solemn set of im-

postors have been obliged to give up.—

I return, then, to my position; that the Scriptures are *all of a piece*; that we must, with our Church, believe in the *incarnation*, or, we must reject the *resurrection*; because both rests upon the *same authority*; because there is only *one* single authority for both; and because the two things are *equally supernatural*.—If a man were to tell me that he had a hen, and that she laid him an egg full of guineas every day; of these two facts I should disbelieve the latter, and, perhaps, believe the former; because, I see that there are hens enough about, but that they never do lay eggs with guineas in them. Here I should *separate* the history into *true* and *false*; and why? Because, though resting upon the self-same sole authority, one is agreeable to what I see passing in the world, and the other is directly the reverse of what I have always observed. But, let it never be forgotten, that, in the case of the incarnation and the resurrection, they are *equally wonderful*; equally contrary to human experience and observation; and, of course, resting, as they do, upon the *same sole authority*, entitled to equal credit.—I really am quite astonished, that MR. FORDHAM should repeat the notion of a *mere book*, the work of man. “*Why*,” says he, “should we treat the *Bible* in a manner, in which we should not think of treating *any other* book, history, or publication *whatsoever*?” *Why*? Do you ask *why*? And, can you be *serious* in your question? *Why*, is not the Bible composed of writings called the *Holy Scriptures*? Are they not called the *sacred* writings? Are not the whole body of their contents called *Revelation*? Are not the immediate authors held to have been *inspired*? Are they not, in short, the *WORD OF GOD*? This is the *WHY*. This is the reason for treating the Bible in a manner, in which we should not think of treating any other *publication*.—The *whole* is the word of God, or *none* of it is the word of God; or, at least, there is no one to tell us which part is and which part is not.—This treating of the Scripture as a common history or other *publication* has, however, been forced out from the Unitarians; for Mr. Smith said, that they had no objection to the Act of parliament, which required of them a declaration of a *belief in the Holy Scriptures*. By which, of course, he meant a belief in them as being *the word of God*; for of what use would have been a declaration, that they believed in there being such a book?

—They could hardly mean to save themselves under the Jesuitical pretence, that the declaration might mean, that they believed in *part* of the Scriptures. They must believe in the *whole*, or their declaration would have been false.—The separation of the Scriptures into *false* and *true* shows that what I said from the outset was correct. I said, that the proposed act, if passed, would be a blow into the very bowels of the Christian system; because it was easy to perceive, that it must lead to discussions that would involve a flat denial of the Scriptures being the word of God, which the Unitarians now openly make; and yet some of them have had the conscience to ascribe to me the motive of attacking Christianity from behind the ramparts of the Church!—If we do not believe the Scriptures to be the word of God, how can we find fault with any one for what he says about them, any more than for what he may choose to say about the writings of HUME or PAINE?—There are many things very wonderful, related in the Scriptures; but, we must, it appears to me, believe in them all, or, we must disbelieve them all. We are told, in one chapter, that an *Ass* spoke, and remonstrated with her master for his cruelty; but, though we never hear Asses speak, we are not to reject this interesting portion of the sacred book, for the fact is not, in the least, more wonderful than the resurrection, or the turning of a woman into a pillar of salt.—If we go about to pick and choose, I say the whole will be blown into the air. We must take *the whole together*, and believe it, or reject it.—The BILL is, I see, thrown out in the House of Lords; and, I must say, that I am glad of it, for the reasons which I have before so amply stated; and, until the Bill be revived, I think that this discussion may as well be closed. I shall, however, be very glad to hear from TRANQUILLUS, the reasons why the Unitarians aid in the circulation of the *Bible*, while they scruple not to assert, that it contains *forgeries* and *falsehoods*. I shall be very glad to hear why the Unitarians lend their aid to the putting into the hands of children a book, of which they speak in such terms.

WAR IN SPAIN.—The late victories obtained by Lord Wellington, have filled the nation with joy, and will, I hope, reconcile all classes to the payment of taxes of all sorts. It is not to be supposed, that so much advantage are to be

had for nothing.—This is what I find fault of in the people of England. They can rejoice at victories as much as any nation. They can set out lamps and transparencies with any body. They can brag of the thumpings which we give the enemy; but, when the taxgatherer comes, they look like a set of jolly guests when the landlord comes in with the reckoning.—Just as if any thing good was to be had without paying for it!—As to the effects of these victories upon *the enemy*, they will, I imagine, in the *end*, have very little. They will tend to *lengthen the war*; but, we cannot *keep* Spain and Portugal, and I do not suppose, that the old family of Spain will ever see that country again.—The war now costs us about 70 millions of money annually; and my Lord Liverpool avers, that we pay in paper which is equal in value to gold. Mr. Addington, at the outset of the war, said the annual cost would never exceed 26 millions!—He was not so good a prophet as Mr. PAINE, who has *told our fortune* thus far to a hair. He said that this war would carry the debt to a *thousand millions*! He was, I am afraid, far under the mark.—The *Bank*, it is said, illuminated very brilliantly for the victory, exhibiting a Crown and a M. W. It should have had a grand transparency with the figures representing the amount of the *national debt*.—However, as I said before, we are not to expect victories without *paying for them*.—It is said, that news is now come of the French having *evacuated Spain*. This fact is, indeed, positively asserted. Now, then, let us hear of no more troops *sent to Spain*; and, I shall think it odd if our army be not sent away to join in the battles against Buonaparté himself.—If the news be *true*, our army can now have no more to do in Spain; and, if it be *false*, what becomes of the cause of all our joy?—Shall I state my real opinion? It is this: that the French, long reduced to the defensive, on account of the war in the North, have been beaten by us; but that they will *not* evacuate Spain; and, that we have yet many a hard battle to fight in that country, before we compel them to quit it.—We have killed and taken about 15,000 men; but what is the number to France? It is hardly worth naming. The eyes of France are fixed on *the North*, and there it is that the fate of Europe, Spain included, will be decided.

AMERICAN WAR.—We have much



more cause for rejoicing at the defeat and capture of an *American Frigate* by one of ours of not superior force. This is of far greater importance than the victories of Lord Wellington, and as such the public appear to feel it; for every one runs cackling about it to his neighbour with as much glee as a long-married husband carries the news of the birth of his first child. Why, there is more boasting about this defeat of one American frigate than there used to be about the defeat of whole fleets. This is no small compliment to the Americans, who, I dare say, will lose no time in endeavouring to return it.—CANADA seems to have been thrown into great confusion by the invasion of the Americans, who are certainly resolved to lose no opportunity of pushing on in that direction. They may fail at last; but, by keeping a large body of men in arms to oppose them, they will assist in swelling our *Debt* and our *Taxes*. They understand this very well indeed. They know the game that we are playing. If we do not see what the Debt will lead us to, *they do*. It may be asked, *why* they wish to see us ruined? It is not *us*, but our power of impressing them and knocking down their towns. This is what they wish to see put an end to; and, however anxious we may be to keep this power, we cannot think that their wish is very unnatural.—The American war costs, perhaps, in one way and another, about £10,000,000 a year; and when we rejoice at the defeat of the Americans, we ought to bear in mind, that the taxgatherer comes round afterwards. For my part, when I hear of a new victory, I always begin to calculate how much it will cost me. I wish every one did the same, and then we should not hear so much grumbling about the taxes. Besides, are we not fighting and paying for *peace* and *safety*, and have we not been at it these twenty years last past? The taking of this frigate is a step on the way to a "*secure peace*." Let us, then, pay away cheerfully all sorts of taxes, till we have not a shilling in our pockets.

W. COBBETT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SPANISH WAR.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday, July 3.

(Continued from page 64.)

covered with bodies and arms; the enemy's

loss exceeded 600 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. One commanding, and five inferior officers, were among the first, and seven were wounded.—The enemy confessed this loss in the village, in which he left a part of his wounded, under charge of a French surgeon.—My loss is not accurately ascertained, but I know that it bears no proportion to that of the enemy. When the different reports are received, I shall forward them to your Excellency; but in the mean time, I have the honour to give your Excellency this information for your satisfaction.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE COPONS NAVIA.
Head-quarters, Villa Franca, May 18, 1813.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy from the 12th to the 19th of June, 1813, inclusive.

June 12, 1813.

3d Dragoons. 5 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.—14th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 horse, missing.—18th Light Dragoons. 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

18th June, 1813.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion. 3 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.—1st Royal Scots. 3 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file, missing.—9th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file, killed; 8 rank and file, wounded.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and file, killed; 10 rank and file, wounded.—52d Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file, wounded.—95th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.—95th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 serjeant, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—95th Foot, 3d Batt. 2 rank and file, wounded.—2d Line Batt. King's German Legion. 2 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.—Brunswick Light Infantry. 1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 51 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese—2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 57 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.

19th June, 1813.

7th Fusileers, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file, wounded.—20th Foot. 3 rank and file, wounded.—23d Fusileers, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese—1 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

General Total—1 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Total British from 12th to 19th June inclusive—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Ditto Portuguese—3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy near Vittoria, on the 21st day of June, 1813.

General Staff—1 general, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, wounded.

3d Dragoon Guards. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 5 horses, missing.—5th Dragoon Guards. 1 rank and file, wounded.—1st (Royal) Dragoons. 2 horses killed; 1 drummer wounded; 1 horse missing.—3d Dragoons. 2 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.—4th Dragoons. 2 horses wounded.—10th (Royal) Hussars. 6 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 6 horses missing.—12th Light Dragoons. 1 lieutenant killed.—2th Light Dragoons. 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.—18th Light Dragoons. 1 horse killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.—15th (King's) Hussars. 10 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file, 16 horses, wounded.—16th Light Dragoons. 7 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.—18th Hussars. 1 captain, 10 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 13 horses missing.—Royal Horse Artillery. 4 rank and file, 28 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded; 8 horses missing.—Royal Foot Artillery. 5 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 18 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.—Royal German Artillery. 2 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 5 rank and file wounded.—Ditto Engineers. 1 lieutenant wounded.—1st Foot, 3d Batt. 8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.—4th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 67 rank and file, wounded.—5th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 captain, 1 ensign, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 127 rank and file, wounded.—7th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.—20th Foot. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—23d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.—27th Foot, 3d Batt. 7 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.—28th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 12 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 163 rank and file, wounded.—31st Foot, 2d Batt. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 13 rank

and file, wounded.—34th Foot, 2d Batt. 10 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file, wounded.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 6 rank and file, wounded. 39th Foot, 1st Batt. 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 175 rank and file, wounded.—40th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded.—43d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 25 rank and file, wounded.—45th Foot, 1st Batt. 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded.—47th Foot, 2d Batt. 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file, wounded.—48th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.—50th Foot, 1st Batt. 27 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 70 rank and file, wounded.—51st Foot. 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 17 rank and file, wounded.—52d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded.—53d Foot, 4 Companies 2d Batt. 4 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file, wounded. 57th Foot, 1st Batt. 5 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 21 rank and file, wounded.—59th Foot, 2d Batt. 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 123 rank and file, wounded.—60th Foot, 5th Batt. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.—66th Foot, 2d Batt. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 22 rank and file, wounded.—68th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 87 rank and file, wounded.—71st Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 3 drummers, 244 rank and file, wounded.—74th Foot. 13 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, wounded.—82d Foot, 1st Batt. 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.—83d Foot, 2d Batt. 2 lieutenants, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.—87th Foot, 2 Batt. 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 164 rank and file, wounded.—88th Foot, 1st Batt. 23 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 185 rank and file, wounded.—92d Foot, 1st Batt. 4 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.—94th Foot. 5 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded.—95th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, wounded.—95th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 captain, 8 rank and file, wounded.—95th, 3d Batt. 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, killed; 16 rank and file, wounded.—Chasseurs Britanniques. 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file, wounded.—1st Light Batt. King's German Legion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank

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and file, wounded.—2d. Light Batt. King's German Legion. 4 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 36 rank and file, wounded.—5th Light Batt. King's German Legion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, wounded.—Brunswick Oels. 1 captain, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 32.)

13th, the attack of the enemy on Col. Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 2d, 27th, led by Col. Adam and Lieut.-Col. Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle. The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major-General Whittingham and division of the Spanish army, rivals, though it cannot surpass the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance. At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Colonel Cassans.—Major Gen. Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Col. Cassans, Col. Romero, Col. Campbell, Col. Casteras, and Lieut.-Col. Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his Staff, Col. Serano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions; and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of Col. Castinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day. These, my Lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to His Royal Highness's notice and protection, and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government. It now only remains for me to acknowledge the co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army. To Major-General Donkin, Quarter-Master-General, I am particularly indebted, for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.—Major Kenah, who is at the head of the Adjutant-General's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieut.-Col. Holcombe, and, un-

der his orders, Major Williamson, conduct the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour (and Garcia, of the Sicilian army), and Lieutenant Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired. The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San. Felipe, before he can arrive there. I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance. I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy: they were disabled, and Col. Adam very judiciously directed Capt. Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Capt. Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was impossible to get them off, had such been Col. Adam's desire.

(Signed) J. M.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Total British loss—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 258 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file, missing; 7 horses killed; 3 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total Sicilian loss—1 rank and file, killed; 8 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish loss—2 lieutenants, 73 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 horse killed; 7 horses wounded.

General total—4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 449 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file, missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed) THOS. KENAH, Major Assist. Adj.-Gen.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED—10th Foot, Lieut. Thompson, D. A. Qr. Gen.; Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion, Lieutenant Hazlebach.—5th Regiment Spanish Grenadiers, Lieutenant Don Juan Suares.—2d Regiment Burgos, Lieutenant Don Jose Pizano.

WOUNDED—Colonel Adam, D. A. G. commanding the advance, slightly.—75th Foot, Lieutenant M'Dougall, Dy. Ass. A. Gen. severely (since dead).—2d Batt. 27th Foot, Lieutenant Duhigg, severely; Lieutenant Jameson, slightly.—Rifle Company, 3d King's German Legion, Lieutenants Freytag and Appugn, severely.—1st Italian Regiment, Major Faverge, Lieutenant Martinach, Ensign Monti, slightly.—Roll's Rifle Company, Lieutenant Segepor, slightly.—Calabrese Free Corps, Captain Tavello, Lieutenant Megliacchas, slightly.—1st Regiment of Cordova, Lieutenant Don Francisco Morales.—Cacadores of Guadalaxa, Lieutenant Don Francisco Caslarieda.—Cacadores of Mallorca, Lieutenant Don Juan del Puerto, Ensign Don Manuel Terrano.

(Signed) THOS. KENAH, A. A. Gen.

The men returned missing were those that fell badly wounded on retiring through the Biar Pass on the 12th instant, and whom it was impossible, from the nature of their wounds, to bear immediately away. Many of them have since been brought in from Biar, whither they were carried by the enemy, and left on its evacuation.

(Signed) GEORGE D'AGUILAZ, Mil. Sec.

MANIFESTO

Of the Spanish Regency against the Archbishop of Nicea, the Pope's Nuncio in Spain.

Decree of the Regency, addressed to the Nuncio.

The Regency of the kingdom expected that your Excellency, having regard to the public character of a Legate of his Holiness, with which you are accredited to a nation equally heroic and religious, would have kept within the limits of that character, forbearing to abuse the consideration with which the Spanish Government has continued to acknowledge you in an embassy, the legitimacy of which was rendered very doubtful by the captivity of the Holy Father and of our King Ferdinand the VIIth, as well as from other circumstances. His Highness relied on the strong motives which might and should have regulated your private conduct. But he has now beheld with surprise the steps which your Excellency has taken on the affair of the Inquisition. When, on the 5th of March, you presented a Note to the President and Supreme Council of Regency, that very day, as Archbishop of Nicea, you wrote to the Chapters of Malaga and Granada, and to the Archbishop of Jaen, exhorting them, especially the two first, to delay, and even refuse their acquiescence in the Decrees which his Majesty had issued concerning the establishment of Tribunals for the defence of the faith, instead of the abolished Inquisition, and for the publication, in the parish churches, of a Manifesto of

the Cortes. Your Excellency was not contented with writing such letters as might, through the perversion of public opinion, lead to a schism upon that delicate and important subject. Besides this, your Excellency had the boldness to betray that secrecy which you had recommended in your note, at the same time that you enjoined it to the Chapters and Bishop; in order that they might look upon you as the author of a scheme which tended to stop the exercise of the temporal authorities, and promised them to transmit intelligence of every circumstance, as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate your combined plans for the future. A conduct so contrary to the law of nations—a conduct by which overstepping the limits of your public character, your Excellency has availed yourself of the immunity which that character enjoys, that you might, as a foreign Prelate, organize the resistance of those individuals who, by reason of their rank, should be true samples of subordination, cannot be looked upon by his Highness with indifference, much less when you represent that conduct as an important and indispensable service due to religion, to the church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose authority and rights, according to the opinion of your Excellency, are wounded by the decrees in question, without their favouring thereby the episcopal dignity. His Highness is horror-struck at the consideration of the fatal consequences which threatened the State, and which naturally must have followed the advice which your Excellency has given, supported as it is by arguments of such an inflammatory nature. But although his office of guardian of the State and defender of religion fully authorized him to order you out of these kingdoms and seize upon your temporalities, his desire of evincing the veneration and respect which the Spanish nation has always had for the sacred person of the Pope, and the fear of now increasing his sorrows, have dissuaded his Highness from resorting to that measure. His Highness has limited himself to command that the disapprobation of your Excellency's conduct be expressly declared; as also, that he expects that your Excellency will keep in future within the limits of your mission, without availing yourself again of the opportunity which your character of foreign prelate affords you to take the same or similar steps; but that all your remonstrances will be made to Government through the medium of the Secretary of State, and your Excel-

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lency may be sure, that should you henceforward forget the duties of your charge, his Highness shall find himself in the painful, though absolute necessity, of exercising his full power in the execution of those which he swore to fulfil, when he accepted the high trust committed into his hands.

God preserve, &c;

ANTONIO CANO MANUEL.

Cadiz, April 23.

To his Lordship the Archbishop of Nicea.

The reasons which have compelled me to this resolution, and the incontrovertible truths which, as Protector of the Sacred Laws of the Church, I have pointed out in this Manifesto, make me trust, that the worthy Prelates of the Spanish Church, and their respectable Chapters, will contribute, by means of their authority and sound learning, to the fulfilment of the the good wishes of the Sovereign Congress and my own, in favour of religion and the State.

(Signed) L. DE BOURBON.

Cardinal of Scala, Archbishop of Toledo, President.

Cadiz, April 23, 1813.

NOTES.

1. Most illustrious Sir, my most respected Sir,—The Manifesto of the Cortes, the Decree addressed to the Bishops for reading it on the three first following Sundays during high mass, and several others relating to the abolition of the Inquisition, to which a tribunal is substituted with the title of Protector of the Faith, are on the eye of publication. The Lords Bishops, resident in this town, intend to answer that they dare not take any step upon such an important subject, without consulting their Chapters, and so they will gain time to expose whatever may be deemed fit upon the subject. The Chapter of this Church, *Sede Vacante*, grounded on a petition of their Vicars, and other reasons which shall be expressed in their answer, will refuse to execute the Decrees. I have deemed it my duty to represent in the name of his Holiness, against the Decrees, unless they are previously consented to, or approved by the Pope, or in his defect, by a National Council. I think it necessary to transmit this information to your Illustrious Lordships, trusting that on such an important business you will conform yourselves with the opinion of all the other Prelates, doing thereby a great service to Religion, to the Church, and to our Most Holy Father, whose au-

thority and rights are vulnerated, according to my opinion, and that without favouring the episcopal authority. All this, as your prudence will suggest, requires the greatest secrecy; and with the same I will communicate to you every circumstance as it shall take place, that may contribute to direct our proceedings for the future.—God preserve, &c.—Most Illustrious Sir, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA.

To the Most Illustrious Dean and Chapter of the Holy Church of Malaga.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

2. Most Serene Lord,—The Nuncio of his Holiness has heard, in the greatest bitterness of his heart, that your Highness is on the eve of circulating and publishing the Manifesto and Decree of the August Congress, in which his Majesty declares the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition to be incompatible with the Political Constitution of the Monarchy, and substitutes another, which may, according to wise and just laws, protect the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, the only true one, which, exclusively of all others, his Majesty has so piously sanctioned. No one, even among the native Spaniards, feels more respect than I do towards that August Congress, nor will any one exceed my punctuality in obeying its wise commands. But the subject in question belongs to the Church, and is of the greatest importance, and of a very highly important nature, as one in which Religion is concerned, and from which it may suffer irreparable injury. A tribunal is going to be suppressed or abolished, which was established by the Holy Father in the exercise of his Primacy and supreme authority over the Church, for objects purely spiritual, as the preservation of the Catholic Faith, and the extirpation of heresies; thereby leaving without effect the power which his Holiness had delegated to that tribunal. In such case, and being enjoined to me by the Brief of my Legation to make the greatest possible exertion in all things concerning the Catholic faith, and the Holy Roman Church; as also to do whatever I may find to be in favour of the Church, and for the consolation and edification of the people, and the honour of the Holy See, I should be wanting to all these sacred duties if, with the greatest respect as well as with the Christian liberty of an Apostolic Legate and a Representative of the Pope, I did not state to your Highness, that the abolition of the Inquisition may be

extremely injurious to Religion, whilst it actually wounds the rights and Primacy of the Roman Pontiff, who established it as necessary and beneficial to the Church and the faithful. What can henceforward prevent the diminution of that reverence and submission which all Christians owe to the decisions of the Vicar of Christ, the visible head of the Church, when in her very bosom, and during the holy sacrifice of the Mass, they shall be told that a tribunal, established, kept up, and defended for three centuries, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, by the Popes, is, not only useless, but detrimental to Religion itself, and contrary to the wise and just laws of a Catholic kingdom? If his Holiness were free, at the present moment, I should content myself with giving him notice of this event; but as he is most unfortunately kept in the captivity which we so much lament, I find it necessary and indispensable to protest, in his name, against an innovation of such influence in the Church of Spain, and which wounds the rights of the Supreme Pastor of the Universal Church, the Vicar of Jesus Christ; and trust that your Holiness, led by your well known religious feelings, and consummate prudence, will take the most effectual measures in order that the August Congress, who so ardently desires to protect the Religion we profess, may be pleased to suspend the execution and publication of their Decrees, until, at some more happy period, the approbation or consent of the Roman Pontiff may be obtained, or in his default, that of the National Council, whose peculiar province it is to regulate these religious and ecclesiastical matters. None of these considerations can escape his Majesty's wisdom, nor can his great piety take it amiss that I, in the exercise of my ministry, and with all the necessary secrecy and due sense of submission, should, through your medium, lay before his Majesty this most humble petition, so intimately connected with the good of the Universal Church, and especially of the Church of Spain, the happiness of the Monarchy, and even the honour and prosperity of his Majesty, which is the object of my most ardent wishes, as well as of my incessant prayers to heaven. God preserve, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA, Nuncio
of his Holiness.

Most Serene Lord President and Supreme Council of Regency.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

3. Most Illustrious Sir,—Sir, my most esteemed Brother,—I have thought that it became my office to remonstrate to the Regency concerning the Decrees of the august Congress, which are ordered to be circulated and published for the abolition of the Holy Inquisition; and also to give you this information and let you know that the Chapter of this Cathedral, *Sede Vacante*, with the approbation of the Bishops resident in this town, are determined not to put the said Decrees into execution, without the previous and mature consideration which a subject of such weight demands. I leave it to the wisdom of your most Illustrious Lordship to make use, with due secrecy, of this information, and regulate your proceedings according to what you may deem just.—God preserve, &c.—Most Illustrious Sir, &c.

P. Archbishop of NICEA.

To the Most Illustrious Lord Bishop
of Jaen.—A Copy.

Cadiz, March 5, 1813.

4. This Letter is similar to that which the Nuncio addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Malaga, under the same date.

DANISH VINDICATION.

His Danish Majesty thought fit to send Count Bernstorff to England, with proposals for the restoration of peace, but the good intentions of the King were wholly disregarded, because there was an agreement before formed between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, not to enter into any negotiation in London; but if negotiation were resorted to, to conduct the business in some place under the direct influence of Sweden. Yet whatever situation might be assigned for the treaty, it was signed between these two Powers, as a preliminary article, which must be the precursor to any arrangement, that the kingdom of Norway should be alienated to Sweden, which was precisely the same as to say in express terms, "We have no peace with you;" for it must have been known to these parties that Denmark could never submit to so unjust and humiliating a condition.—Denmark is not at war with Sweden or with Russia; she addresses herself, therefore, not to them, but to that Power with which she has to treat for the re-establishment of peace. London, therefore, or Copenhagen, are the proper places where such a negotiation should be under-

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taken. But England, in order to conform to her own eccentric views, abandons the independence and dignity of her character, and will rather condescend to use the medium of a third Power, than in a noble and honourable manner accept the offered hand of conciliation from an old friend, whom she herself, by her own aggression, forced to become her enemy.—The Danish Minister, arrived in London, did not feel himself at liberty to accede to that degrading preliminary, and he therefore requested to send a Courier to his Court for further instructions. To this application he received for answer, that he himself could not be permitted to remain; for if he were to continue in London, even as a private individual, it would excite that distrust in the Swedish Court which would be extremely inconvenient, and it was *politely* intimated to him, that a packet was ready to convey him home.—To excuse so injurious and unusual a proceeding, the English Ministry declared in Parliament, that the pretensions of Denmark were so extravagant, so inadmissible, and of so humbling a nature, that negotiation was impossible; and they order their Gazette writer to insert five articles in his publication, which they represent to be the propositions of Denmark with regard to the treaty of peace.—In the Danish State Gazette, we assert, that the preliminary article required by England is altogether inadmissible, and that this *ultimatum* demanded, was the cause of our rejection of the overtures for tranquillity. We add further, that the five propositions alleged could not have been made on the part of Denmark, neither verbally, nor in the ordinary diplomatic form, because the preliminary required all subsequent discussion.—Had any discussion taken place, there are three points of difference which would naturally have been submitted to the consideration of England.—1. A guarantee for the integrity of all the component parts of the Danish Monarchy.—2. The surrender of her Colonies.—3. The remuneration for her fleet, and for the loss sustained in the attack upon Zealand. These would have been her demands in the first instance, and she would, more or less, have departed from them, however just in the principle, as circumstances might have rendered expedient. On such occasions, more is always asked than is expected to be obtained; but what regards the 4th and 5th articles, invented for the English Gazette, touching the Hanse Towns, and subsidies to enable Denmark to take possession of them, these,

we may with certainty affirm, are only added, in order to irritate the Parliament and the people against Denmark, and to gloss over the unjust attack upon the integrity of this kingdom.—The preceding remarks will sufficiently expose the impolicy and immorality of the conduct of Great Britain.

It was natural to expect that Denmark would propose to take temporary possession of the Hanse Towns during the war, in order to preserve Hamburg and Lubeck from the sanguinary effects of the collision of the conflicting armies, and also for the security of the Danish provinces in their neighbourhood; but with respect to their being set apart as the prey to violence under the proposed partition, as alleged in the English Gazette, we boldly contradict such a statement, and on the contrary we affirm, that had the offer been made to us to occupy these places, we should have only accepted it under the express condition, that they should be surrendered on the re-establishment of tranquillity.—It has been usual in treaties of peace to restore conquered countries to the original possessors, but it has been reserved for the tortuous policy of the present times to offer the territory of a friendly power, as a bribe for obtaining mercenary advantages. Hitherto it has been considered, that the lands to be alienated, whether acquired by conquest, inheritance, or purchase, should, before the alienation, have become the property of the party by whom they are transferred; but now these pretended distributors of justice imitate the foresters in the comedy, and sell the skin of the bear before they have shot him. But know ye, that the bear whom ye seek to sell, is a noble, free, and dangerous foe, who knows how to defend himself, and to avenge his wrongs upon those who molest him, and he will suffer no fox or beast of prey to interrupt his repose. Denmark, like the arms she bears, is a courageous animal, provided with the battle-axe, and she is prepared to resent the insult offered to her. Do not believe that it is as easy to conquer as it is to barter and divide.—The people of Norway have seen the Heir Apparent of our Throne in an open boat, defying the rage of the ocean, and exposing himself to a vigilant enemy, in order to hasten to their protection, and to conduct them by the path of honour to victory. Such a Prince will know how to resist foreign usurpation. The justice of our cause, the spirit and valour of our subjects, will crown his endeavours with suc-

cess, and will afford grounds for the hope, that the destruction contemplated by our adversaries will fall upon the head of the aggressors.

The English Minister has promised to Parliament, that he will submit to its attention something regarding the demands of Denmark, which respects Great Britain alone, independent of other powers; but in answer to a question by Mr. Ponsonby, touching the late propositions for peace made by Denmark, he said, that he could not return the answer at present, because the allies might suffer by the exposure. Each individual Dane is as anxious to remove this concealment, as any Englishman of the empire, and he is perfectly convinced, that nothing Denmark can propose will interfere either with duty, honour, or morality.—In adverting to the sentiments of Mr. Ponsonby, we must express our surprise at his declaration, that the guarantee given by Britain of the surrender of Norway to Sweden is just, and in coincidence with all the customs of war. When we are in hostility, says he, with any nation, we have the right to conquer it, and to appropriate its territory and provinces, or to permit our allies to do so. Yet he admits, that there are many cases which might render this inexpedient, on account of the extent of its consequences. We meet this proposition, and we assert, that he has overlooked a circumstance in this favourite partition treaty, sufficiently material, and we affirm, that Russia and Sweden are not in alliance with Great Britain for the purposes of war against Denmark. Those two Powers were at peace with Denmark, and a convention was formed at Abo, under the apprehension that we should accede to an alliance with France, and endanger their situation. Had Sweden already commenced the attack upon Norway, then might Mr. Ponsonby have foundation for his argument. Had England conquered Norway, she might in strictness, at the conclusion of peace, have surrendered that kingdom to Sweden, all the contracting parties concurring in the alienation. But to guarantee such an appropriation of an untouched, and unoffending country, will be no subject of applause with the English people, although the Minister may triumph in Parliament by false conjectures, and gross misrepresentations, as was the case in the year 1807, on the occasion of the attack upon Zealand, which every British heart condemns.—What right had Russia to dispose of any portion of Denmark, without

the means to conquer or even to molest it, and in a time of profound peace and good understanding at the Court of Copenhagen? At the same period she was flattering our Ambassador she presumed to send a Minister Extraordinary to purchase the friendship of Denmark, or to bribe her to participate in the war against France, with fallacious promises of remuneration in cities, and territories, which Russia did not herself possess, and over which she had no manner of control, under any principle recognised by the law of nations.—Thus happens it, that small States, when they devolve under the power of greater, are exposed to ruin. The former are offered a sacrifice to the mercenary designs of the latter, and by the great and mighty, honour, and truth, justice and morality, are driven from the face of the earth!

Note transmitted by the Swedish Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, on the — April, 1813.

The reply which his Excellency the Minister of State M. de Rosenkrantz has addressed under date of the 10th April, to his Excellency Count d'Engerstrom, and the verbal explanations given to the Undersigned, equally contrary to the dignity of the King and to the object of the negotiations existing between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, leaving no longer any doubt to his Majesty, that the Cabinet of Copenhagen refuses to acquiesce in the only bases, from which the King is determined not to depart, by a result of solemn and the least equivocal treaties contracted with Great Britain and Russia, and will not enter into any negotiation tending to execute, even to the satisfaction of Denmark, the stipulations of the said treaties, his Majesty has ordered the undersigned to declare to his Excellency M. de Rosenkrantz, in order that it may be laid before his august Sovereign.—That all hope of terminating the existing differences between the two Courts appearing to be at an end, the Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark, at Stockholm, has been requested to quit that capital.—That in consequence of this request, the residence of the undersigned here becoming absolutely useless, under the present circumstances, he has received orders to demand, by the present note, his passports to quit Copenhagen forthwith.—That if the Danish Court wish still to return to more pacific sentiments with respect to Sweden and England, the King will receive with pleasure every overture which

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his Excellency M. De Rosencrantz shall address directly to his Excellency Count D'Engerstrom, and which shall be reconcileable with the stipulations of the Treaties between Sweden and her Allies.

(Signed) C. ROSCHILD.

AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON GAZETTE, July 10.

[Transmitted by Capt. Capel.]

Shannon, Halifax, June 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston Light-House, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States' frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove to for him to join us—the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying; when closing with us, he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half past five P. M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the top-sails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant bands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective Officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance.—The firing continued at all the gangways, and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes, from the commencement of the action.—I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their conquest.—My brave First Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service.

—Mr. Aldham, the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old Clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side; Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss. I request the Commander-in-Chief will recommend her to the protection of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded.

—I am happy to say, that Mr. Samwell, a midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously.—Of my gallant seamen and marines we had twenty-three slain and fifty-six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew; the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the Commander-in-Chief.—Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had rallied on their fore-castle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was complete, and then directing Second Lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the prisoners, I left the Third Lieutenant, Mr. Faulkner (who had headed the main-deck boarders), in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these Officers most strongly to the Commander-in-Chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them.—To Mr. Etough, the Acting-Master, I am much indebted for the steadiness in which he conduced the ship into action. The Lieutenants Johns and Law, of the marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions.—It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men, but I must mention, when the ship's yard arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main-yard arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the ene-

my's fore-top from the fore-yard-arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etough, the Acting Master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, Midshipmen. This latter Officer is the son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the Berwick.—The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former were the four Lieutenants, a Lieutenant of Marines, the Master, and many other Officers. Captain Laurence is since dead of his wounds.—The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty.—The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteens on her main deck, two-and-thirties on her quarter deck and forecastle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE.

To Capt. the Hon. T. Bladen
Capel, &c. Halifax.

**LIST OF KILLED ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S
SHIP SHANNON.**

G. T. L. Watt, First Lieutenant; G. Aldham, Purser; John Dunn, Captain's Clerk; G. Gilbert, W. Berilles, N. Gilchrist, T. Selby, J. Long, J. Young, J. Wallace, and J. Brown, able seamen; T. Barr, M. Murphy, T. Molloy, T. Jones, and J. O'Connelly, ordinary seamen; T. Barry, first class, boy.

MARINES.

Samuel Millard, corporal; James Jaynis, private; Dominique Seder, private; and William Young, private.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

William Morrisay; John Moriarty; and Thomas Germain.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE, Captain.
ALEX. JACK, Surgeon.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 13th ult.:

Baron de Kaas, Danish Minister of the Interior, dispatched with letters from the King, has been presented to the Emperor.—After the affair of Copenhagen, a treaty of alliance was concluded between France and Denmark. By that treaty the Emperor guaranteed the integrity of Denmark.—In the year 1811, Sweden made known at Paris the desire she had of uniting Norway to Sweden, and demanded the assistance of France. She was answered,

that whatever wish France had to do an agreeable thing to Sweden, a treaty of alliance having been concluded with Denmark, guaranteeing the integrity of that Power, his Majesty could not give his consent to the dismemberment of the territory of his ally.—From this moment Sweden detached herself from France, and entered into negotiations with her enemies.—Afterwards the war between France and Russia became imminent. The Swedish Court proposed to make common cause with France, but at the same time renewing its proposition relative to Norway. It was in vain that Sweden represented that from the Norwegian ports a descent upon Scotland was easy; it was in vain that she dwelt upon all the guarantees which the ancient alliance of Sweden gave France of the conduct she would follow towards England. The reply of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries was the same: it had its hands tied by the treaty with Denmark.—From that moment Sweden no longer kept any measures; she contracted an alliance with Russia and England; and the first stipulation of that treaty was, the common engagement of compelling Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden.—The battles of Smolens and of the Moskwa restrained the activity of Sweden; she received some subsidies, made some preparations; but began no hostilities. The events of the winter of 1812 arrived: the French troops evacuated Hamburg: the situation of Denmark became perilous at war with England, threatened by Sweden and Russia, France appeared unable to support her. The King of Denmark, with that fidelity which characterizes him, addressed himself to the Emperor, in order to get out of this situation. The Emperor who wishes that his policy should never be at the expense of his Allies, replied, that Denmark was at liberty to treat with England to save the integrity of her territory and that his esteem and friendship for the King should receive no diminution from the new connexion which the force of circumstances obliged Denmark to contract. The King expressed his gratitude at this proceeding.—Four ships crews of very excellent sailors had been furnished by Denmark, and manned four ships of our Scheldt fleet. The King of Denmark, during the time, having expressed a desire that the sailors should be restored, the Emperor sent them back to him with the most scrupulous exactness, at the same time expressing to the officers and seamen the satisfaction he felt at their good conduct.—

Events though realized, imagination face of predom they off for Nor Military in order time pov with Ru far from by those "you w Europe, France? ing the k foolish an to Copen make co consequer guarantee even of N stances, t mark ran mies, her Denmark in return nions, to that town during the agreeable tion; he n it was poss even sign treaties of rounded, v cessity of s from think laid for him at war with by this mea natural sup their word, all the shar impose on ceeded to I been eagerl nothing mo concluded v what was his Regent refus and when I understand, tween Engla preliminary Sweden. A storf received mark.—A

Events, however, proceeded. The Allies thought that the reveries of Burke were realized. The French empire, in their imaginations, was already effaced from the face of the globe; and this idea must have predominated to a strange degree, when they offered Denmark, as a compensation for Norway, our Departments of the 32d Military Division, and even all Holland, in order to recompose in the North a maritime power, who should act in conjunction with Russia.—The King of Denmark, far from suffering himself to be surprised by those deceitful offers, said to them, “you wish, then, to give me colonies in Europe, and that too, to the detriment of France?”—In the impossibility of making the King of Denmark participate in so foolish an idea, Prince Dolgorucki was sent to Copenhagen to demand that they should make common cause with the Allies, in consequence of which, the Allies would guarantee the integrity of Denmark, and even of Norway. The urgency of circumstances, the imminent dangers which Denmark ran, the distance of the French armies, her own salvation made the policy of Denmark give way. The King consented, in return for the guarantee of his dominions, to cover Hamburg, and to keep that town sheltered from the French armies during the war. He felt all that was disagreeable to the Emperor in this stipulation; he made all the modifications which it was possible to make in it; and did not even sign it but by giving way to the entreaties of all those by whom he was surrounded, who represented to him the necessity of saving his States; but he was far from thinking it was only a snare that was laid for him. They wished to place him at war with France, and after making him by this measure lose in that circumstance his natural support, they would have broken their word, and obliged him to submit to all the shameful conditions they chose to impose on him.—M. de Bernstorff proceeded to London; he expected to have been eagerly received there, and to have nothing more to do than renew the treaty concluded with Prince Dolgorucki: but what was his astonishment, when the Prince Regent refused to receive the King’s letter, and when Lord Castlereagh gave him to understand, there could be no treaty between England and Denmark, unless as a preliminary article, Norway was ceded to Sweden. A few days after, Count Bernstorff received an order to return to Denmark.—At the same moment, a similar

language was held to Count Moltke, Envoy from Denmark to the Emperor Alexander. Prince Dolgorucki was disavowed as having exceeded his powers: and during this time the Danes were giving their notification to the French army, and some hostilities took place!!!—We shall in vain open the annals of nations to discover in them policy more immoral. It was at the moment that Denmark found herself thus engaged in a war with France, that the treaty to which she was conforming, was at the same time disavowed at London and in Russia, and that advantage was taken of the embarrassments in which that power was placed, to present her as an *ultimatum* with a treaty which engaged her to acknowledge the cession of Norway!—Under those difficult circumstances the King shewed the greatest confidence in the Emperor; he declared his treaty void; he recalled his troops from Hamburg; he ordered his army to march with the French army; and, in short, he declared that he still considered himself as allied to France, and that he relied upon the Emperor’s magnanimity.—The President de Kaas was sent to the French head-quarters with letters from the King. At the same time, the King dispatched to Norway the hereditary Prince of Denmark, a young Prince of the highest promise, and particularly beloved by the Norwegians. He set out disguised as a sailor; threw himself into a fishing-boat, and arrived in Norway on the 22d of May.—On the 30th May, the French troops entered Hamburg, and a Danish division, which marched with our troops, entered Lubeck.—Baron de Kaas, while at Altona, experienced another scene of perfidy, equal to the first. The Envoys from the Allies came to his lodgings, and gave him to understand, that they renounced the cession of Norway, and that on condition of Denmark making common cause with the Allies, it should no longer be made a question; they conjured him to delay his departure.—The reply of M. de Kaas was simple:—“I have my orders; I must execute them.” They told him the French armies were defeated; that did not move him, he continued his journey.—However, on the 31st of May, an English fleet appeared before Copenhagen; one of the ships of war anchored before the town, and Mr. Thornton presented himself. He stated that the Allies were going to commence hostilities, if, within forty-eight hours, Denmark did not sign a treaty, the principal conditions of which were, to cede

Norway to Sweden, to immediately give up, *en depot*, the province of Drontheim, and to furnish 25,000 men to act with the Allies against France, and conquer the indemnities which were to be the portion of Denmark. He at the same time declared, that the overtures made to M. de Kaas, on his journey to Altona, were disavowed, and could only be considered as military suggestions.—The King indignantly refused this insolent summons. Meanwhile, the Prince Royal having arrived in Norway, published the following proclamation.

“Norwegians!—Your King knows and appreciates your immovable fidelity for him and the dynasty of the Kings of Denmark and Norway, who for a number of ages have governed your ancestors. It is the paternal desire of his Majesty to see the indissoluble bonds of paternal love and harmony which unite the two kingdoms still drawn closer. The heart of Frederick VI. is always with you; but the care of all parts of his States refuses him the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by his people of Norway; he, therefore, has sent me in quality of governor of Norway, with full powers to fulfil his orders as if he himself was present. His will shall be my law; the wish of gaining your confidence shall be my guide; your esteem and your love shall be my reward. Should we be threatened by trials still more severe, relying on Divine Providence, we will brave them with intrepid courage, and with your assistance, gallant Norwegians, we will surmount them, for I know that I can depend upon your fidelity towards the King; that you are determined to preserve the integrity of ancient Norway, and that the watchword for us all will be God, the King, and the country.

(Signed) “CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.”

The confidence which the King of Denmark had in the Emperor has been entirely justified, and all the bonds between the two nations have been re-established and strengthened.—The French army is in Hamburgh; a Danish division follows its motions to support it. The English, by their policy, obtained only shame and confusion: the wishes of all worthy men accompany the hereditary Prince of Denmark into Norway. What renders the situation

of Norway critical, is the want of provisions; but Norway shall remain Danish—the integrity of Denmark is guaranteed by France.—The bombardment of Copenhagen, whilst an English Minister was still with the King; the burning of that capital and the fleet, without a declaration of war, or any previous hostility; appeared to be the most odious scene of modern history; but the crooked policy which leads the English to demand the cession of a province, happy for so many years under the sceptre of the house of Holstein, and the series of intrigues to which they have had recourse to obtain this odious result, will be considered as more immoral and more outrageous than even the burning of Copenhagen.—In it we observe that policy of which the houses of Timour and of Sicily have been the victims, and which has despoiled them of their dominions. The English are accustomed in India to be never stopped by any idea of justice—they follow this policy in Europe.—It appears, that in all the negotiations which the Allies have had with England, the Powers the greatest enemies to France have been disgusted by the excessive pretensions of the English Government.—The bases even of the peace of Luneville are declared by the English to be inadmissible, as too favourable to France.—Madmen! They are deceived in their latitude, and take Frenchmen for Hindoos.

ARMY OF ARRAGON.

Valencia, June 9.—I have just this moment (four *p. m.*) received a letter from the Governor of Tortosa, dated June 3, three quarters past nine o'clock, of which the following is a copy:—

“Excellent Monseigneur,—The enemy's fleet was yesterday in sight before Tarragona at five o'clock; it consists of about 180 sail; it appears to steer in the direction of Villanova de Sirjis. In this state of things I have determined to march with 600 infantry and 800 horse into Lower Catalonia, in order to rally the troops of General Decaen, and, if it is possible, endeavour to fight the English. I am, &c.

(Signed) Marshal the Duke of ALBUFERA

“To the Minister at War.”

(To be continued.)

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